SYMBOLS

To allow the use of a few common symbols in abstracts submitted using the online form, as well as superscripts and subscripts, you can denote them as in the following tables. Wherever any of these appear singly or in combination, the set of symbols should be surrounded by dollar signs to delimit them. For example, α^2 would be denoted in the form as α^2, and $\sigma_{ij} = -p\delta_{ij} + \tau_{ij}$ would be denoted in the form by $\sigma_{ij} = -p\delta_{ij} + \tau_{ij}$. It is not important that the 'p' in the middle of this expression is an ordinary character. The important thing is to delimit all expressions with special characters with the symbol '$'.

Subscripts and Superscripts

Subscripts and superscripts are denoted using the _ and ^ symbols. These commands can be combined, and braces can be used to group multiple superscripts or subscripts.

Expression	Result
x^{2y}	x^{2y}
x^{y}_{1}	x^{y}_{1}
x_{2y}	x_{2y}

Greek Letters

Lowercase

α	\alpha	θ	\theta	o	o	φ	\phi
β	\beta	ι	\iota	π	\pi	χ	\chi
γ	\gamma	κ	\kappa	ρ	\rho	ψ	\psi
δ	\delta	λ	\lambda	σ	\sigma	ω	\omega
ε	\epsilon	μ	\mu	ς	\varsigma		
ζ	\zeta	ν	\nu	τ	\tau		
η	\eta	ξ	\xi	υ	\upsilon		

Uppercase

Γ	\Gamma	Λ	\Lambda	Σ	\Sigma	Ω	\Omega
Δ	\Delta	Ξ	\Xi	Φ	\Phi		
Θ	\Theta	Π	\Pi	Ψ	\Psi		

Lowercase Greek letters are obtained by adding a \ in front of the name of the letter. Uppercase Greek letters are similar, but capitalize the first letter of the name. If the uppercase Greek letter is the same as its roman equivalent, as in uppercase alpha, then there is no need to denote it in a special way. Note that a lowercase sigma has an additional, variant form denoted by \varsigma. Also, observe that there is no special command for an omicron; you just use an o.